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WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1907-TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

# CITY STREWN WITH DEAD, AND TERROR

Details of the Kingston Earthquake Hourly Add to the

SHORE LINE IS SINKING

Great Fears Now Lest the Ill-Fated Capital Slip Into the

DEATH LIST 400 TO 1,200

No Accurate Account Yet-Thousands

-Other Shocks Reported-Vidid Picture of Calamity.

Late advices in regard to the Kingston disaster all tend to confirm, and even accentuate, the gravity of the calamity which has befallen Jamaica. Up to 2:30 o'clock this afternoon it was impossible to obtain the official figures of the death roll or estimate the loss, but many responsible sources of information concur in showing the growing proportions of the catastrophe. Sir Althat every house in Kingston had been destroyed and that the city was colony. Other delayed dispatches now filtering into business houses in this country and abroad give laconic details of the terrible situation at Kingston, and others add to the vivid picture of the upheaval, showing the appalling results of the earthquake, hotels, piers and warehouses being instantly destroyed while the people were engaged in recreations or were attending to business. A conservative estimate of the casualities, made by the police of Kingston, places the number of killed at 1,200, judging from the number of bodies al-

Special Cablegram to The Star. Standard publishes a telegram from a corcursions into the country. There can be

by the falling brickwork and buried in

"The shocks disorganized the electric and gas supplies, and immediately after the crash fires broke out in three separate spots, where the wharves and warehouses were situated. A brisk wind that had sprung up from the southwest fanned the flames, which were soon raging along the entire harbor front and eating their way into the residential portion of the city.

#### Business Quarter Wiped Out.

"The fire brigade station in Sutton street ad been wrecked by the earthquake and the fire apparatus in it destroyed, and this made resistance to the fire impossible. It therefore continued its course unchecked until this morning. At that time the whole business quarter of the city had been wiped out of existence, an area of about one square mile extending from the Parade and Harbour street, and including King, Harbour, Tower, Orange and West streets.

"Many of the big public buildings were wrecked, but the treasury building, in Harbour street, was intact. The post office and court house, which were combined in one large structure, and the headquarters house, containing the government offices; the Colonial Bank and the Neva Scotia Bank were all destroyed. The government house was badly damaged. The churches disappeared, including the Parish Church and the Roman Catholic Cathedral, which latter had been recently built. The Scotch Kirk, the Wesleyan and Baptist chapels and the theater were also destroyed.

### Ships as Hospitais.

"The ships in the harbor, including the Premier, Arno and Porkington, were transformed into hospitals. The deck of the Porkington resembled a shamble, and her cabins were full of the dying and the dead. The only surgeon on board was the ship's doctor. Evans, who was busy with amputations from 5 o'clock in the afternoon until 4 o'clock in the morning, using the main companionway of the ship as an operating

"The entire city must be rebuilt. The losses are enormous. One unofficial estimate places the loss at \$25,000,000. A large number of fissures in the earth appeared. The fred Jones' dispatch, received in rails of the electric tramway tracks are London during the night, saying twisted, the water pipes are damaged and there are no lights at night time, owing to the damage to the electric and gas plants.

"Many curious circumstances are reporta heap of smoldering ashes, has ed. One of the strangest freaks of the are homeless awakened the British public to the earthquake was played with the statue of extent of this blow to their favorite Queen Victoria, which stands in the center completely around, but otherwise it is in-

"It is reported that a tidal wave visited Annota Bay and that the coast lines have | Mail Steam Packet Company.

"The area razed by the fire is bounded, street and the custom house on the west. and from the water front on the south to

"The whole water front, from the Royal mail wharf to the railway wharves at the west end of the harbor has been burned over.

"The majority of the ladies of Sir Alfred Jones' party were at the Constantine Spring Hotel, in Saint Andrew, which is five miles from Kingston, when the shock came. The central tower of the hotel was cracked and threatened to topple over. There was no panic, the guests eating their dinner with the greatest equanimity. Nobody was injured.

"When the seriousness of the disaster became apparent they could be seen refrom Kingston, January 15. He says that moving their luggage to the lawn in front stroyed by earthquake and fire. The scene until the danger of further shocks appeared hundred surely dead. Sixty-five thousand veyed all who were desirous of going to Country houses completely destroyed, Hun- retary Root, Secretary Taft and Speaker their direction being from east to west. the city and aboard the steamship Port dred eighty buried Catholic ground; 130 Cannon. With these three men the President dred eighty buried Catholic ground; 130 Cannon. With these three men the President dred eighty buried Catholic ground; 130 Cannon. The first shock was the most severe and Kingston. But many preferred to remain

# SHORE LINE SINKING.

Fear That Kingston Will Slip Into the

NEW YORK, January 17.- The shore of the harbor of Kingston is sinking, and there is terror lest the city slip into the sea, according to a private dispatch received Jy no doubt that many of these were caught a large mercantile house here today from









many places is now 100 feet deep. Every wharf not destroyed by fire is said to have

entire city of Kingston, and every one not demolished is dangerously injured and un-inhabitable. The post office and the tele-graph office are among the building de-

The death list probably will total many hundreds, but it is impossible to furnish an accurate estimate at present, the figures varying from 400 to 1230, which latter is the police estimate. The injured number several thousand, and about 10,000 persons

Prominent Men Dead.

Some very prominent business men are town. The shock turned the statue among the dead, including A. M. Nathan and Charles Sherlock, the leading merchants of Kingston; many of the most

> in taking people to the same pert.
>
> The Hotel Titchfield is said to be the only prominent hotel in Jamaica which has not sustained injuries. So far as known no Americans have been killed or injured.

# CONLITIONS TERRIFIC.

Cable to Buffalo Draws a Frightful

through last night from Francis U. Kahle, patches of the regular correspondents of the press services, who estimate the dead

a standstill. Sleep, street, parks. Five homeless. Food, bananas. Troops police. no closer men to the President than Sec

Want Canadian architect rebuild. Natives 'Estimate loss \$10,000,000. Estimate hundred whites dead

"Capt. Young dead.
"Halifax-Colon cables broken. Immediate repairs impossible.

"Injured: Charles and Edward De Cordova (Continued on Third Page.)

Hardly a building is left standing in the Maximum and Minimum Tariff Matter Comment.

TWO CLOSEST TO PRESIDENT

Secretary Root and Speaker Cannon Both Favor It.

SUBSIDY BILL

The government railroad from Kingston to Port Antonio has not been damaged to any great extent, and special trains are

Growing Brighter for Its Pass-Growing Brighter for Its Pass-

age Next Week.

The fact that two of the three men closest to President Roosevelt have come out for a maximum and minimum tariff was commented upon in a significant way today by more than one White House caller from congress onal halls.

The mighty important suggestion was made that it begins to look as if the administration, or the leading men who make it, will adopt the maximum and minimum

doctrine and carry it into the next national campaign. With Secretary Root leading off for this sort of tariff revision, followed by Speaker Cannon, the expectation is that the lesser lights all the way down will take up the same cry. If it should become popular the President would lend his mighty influence

for the same doctrine, as he is said to be-"JAMAICA, January 16 .- Business is at Heve in its beneficial capabilities as a solution of the much-vexed tariff question. It is not a matter of speculation when it s stated that at the present time there are reaching no important decision without

As to Mr. Root, the President, several Americans, and he was generally believed republican nominee next year. Then came the wave of radicalism and the lessening of talk of the conservative New Yorker as possibility next year.

Root Talk Again to the Front. As the radical wave appears to recede the Root talk comes to the front again, aided by the President's renewed praise

last night of the work that has been done by his Secretary of State. "As I see it." declared a representative today, "Root is again looming up for the nomination, and back of him I see the fine hand of a master in politics. If the issue next year can be turned from the question of corporations, and the tariff be put forward as paramount, Root will be a tremendous factor. I can't help but see signs that there are intentions to quietly force the tariff forward, the object being to have the republican national convention declare for doctrine promulgated by Root and Cannon and promise the people that the Dingley tariff will be revised imme-diately after the election along certain lines and no other. If Root can't be nominated there is Cannon, who holds almost as close a place to President Roosevelt. As to Taft the opinion appears to be that he is singre in not wanting to be considered in knows positively that Taft has no ambi-tions in that line, but desires recognition in another direction-the United States Supreme Court." Secretary Shaw put forward the sugges-

tion of a maximum and minimum tariff several years ago in one of his annual reports to Congress, but he did not indorse or continue to follow it up in any way as it is believed will be the case wit retary Root, Speaker Cannon and their presidential followers.

Speaker Cannon With President. Speaker Cannon talked with the President

today, but the presumption was that he was discussing the ship subsidy proposition, inasmuch as his chief lieutenant, Representative Littauer of New York, did talk on this subject with the President.

Special Dispatch to The Star: Mr. Littauer said today that the prospects were growing brighter for the passage of the ship subsidy bill, which will be brought to a vote some time week after next. Relative to the suggestion that the House con ferees may surrender to the Senate and accide to the Senate's bill for a subsidy for cargo ships as well as mail vessels, Mr.

to the House view of the subsidy question. leged that she had given him in payment of wills' office.

This will force the Senate to accept the House bill or kill ship subsidy for this ses-An Important Conference.

President Roosevelt is holding an impor

ant conference this afternoon with the interstate commerce commission and a committee of five members of the reciprocal demurrage convention to decide upon a course of action against railroads in the northwest that are reported to be holding hundreds of cars of coal while people are freezing to death. The conference will also take up the question of legislation that will put an end to the car shortage problem, if that is pos

The committee of the reciprocal conven-tion told the President, to his amazement and indignation, that no less than 1,500 cars of coal are held up in Minneapolis at the present time because the railroad companies are dickering with the consignees over a question of demurrage, and refuse to move the coal until the squabble is settled. It is asserted that hundreds of cars are tied up

in Chicago for the same reason.

Chairman Knapp of the interstate commerce commission has kept the wires hot since yesterday seeking to get at the facts, and will lay before the President the tele-grams that have passed between the commission and the railroads.

The President may take speedy action of some kind if the charges can be substantiated. The representatives of the reciprocal convention are: J. A. Van Hoose, Bir-mingham; George H. Emerson, Hoquiam, Washington; Donald A. Sage, Chicago, and

J. E. Defebaugh, Seattle. Talking With Indians.

President Roosevelt gave an audience to three representatives of the Creek Nation of Indians, who are in Washington looking after the disposition of the lands belonging to them. They were Gov. Pleasant Porter, the chief of the nations, and Washington Grayson and Sam Haynes, delegates. The alleged frauds in townsite selections and other valuable lands belonging to the na-tion have been the subject of inquiry by the government. President Roosevelt lis-tened attentively to the talk of the delegates, who were accompanied by Judge Sheppard of the Indian territory, and referred them to Mr. Garfield, the commis sioner of corporations, who is soon to take up the affairs of the Interior Department. The Indians complained that they had never been able to get satisfaction in their inquiries regarding the status of their

# Can't Attend a Banquet.

President Roosevelt today expressed his regret at not being able to attend the banquet of the National Manufacturers' Association to be held in New York on the 22d of the coming May, an invitation to which was extended to him by a committee from that association today. The committee was made up of William McCarroll, who has been presiding over the sessions of the foreign commerce convention; James W. Van Cleave, president of the National Associa-Cleave, president of the National Associa-tion of Manufacturers; Ludwig Nissen of New York, Francis H. Stillman of New York, Alonzo B. See of New York, and Marshall Cushing, the secretary of the National Association.

# VICTIMS OF A MAD DOG

## CHILDREN AND POLICEMEN BIT-TEN IN NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, Va., January 17.-Nine victims, seven children and two policemen, bitten Saturday evening by a supposed mad dog, whose brain, after a microscopic examination, has been pronounced by government medical experts at Washington to have shown signs of rabies, are now in Richmond for the Pasteur treatment, having been sent hence at a cost of \$1,200. which will be defrayed by public subscription now being raised in Norfolk. Six of the victims are children, ranging

from four to eleven years of age. They were sent to Richmond this morning. The policemen left last night. The other child had

gone on before as a precaution. The following are the victims: Mary Jane Munden, aged four years. Bessie May Ringo, aged four. Percy Chick, aged eight. James Harrison, aged nine.

Frank Carter, aged fourteen Allen Woodhouse, aged eleven, Albert S. Jakeman, youth. H. C. McBride, policeman, aged forty. W. J. Cooper, policeman, aged thirty-six.

# MISS BROWN'S CASE.

She Is in a Home and Will Be Examined Today.

NEW YORK, January 17 .- Miss Elizabeth Killingworth Brown, daughter of Daexamined this afternoon in the West Side police court on a charge of having passed a worthless check at the Hotel Astor. Miss "The men who will be the conferees of the House in the event the House bill passes that body have given abundant aspasses that they will be perfectly loval

back marked "No funds." She was ar-raigned yesterday. A number of witnesses spoke for her, and Magistrate Whitman paroled her in the custody of a police

When the matron was asked this morning where Miss Brown was she replied, "In a home." She refused to say what home, but said it was a place where Miss Brown would be taken care of.

The matron gave the impression that she

thought possibly Miss Brown's mind was temporarily affected. Miss Brown's mother left Washington this morning for this city to look after her daughter's interests.

# ROOT GONE TO CANADA

## GUESTS OF THE GOVERNOR GEN-ERAL WHILE THERE.

Secretary Root, accompanied by Mrs Root and Miss Root, left here this afternoon for Ottawa, Canada, where they will remain about a week as the guests of Earl Gray, governor general of the Dominton of Canada. On their arrival at the Canadian capital they will be escorted to the government house, which will be their home during their visit.

Saturday afternoon a skating party will e given in their honor at the rink at the Vice Regal grounds, to which all the prominent people of Ottawa have been invited. On Sunday the visitors will dine guletly at Rideau Hall. On Monday evening there will be a banquet at Rideau Hall, to which Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Dominion cabinet ministers, the speakers of both the senate and the house of commons, Mayor Scott, the United States consul and others, making up a party of about sixty, will attend.

· His Only Formal Address. On Tuesday Secretary Root will attend a luncheon given in his honor by the Canadian Club, which has a membership of about 500 representative men, and on that occasion the Secretary will deliver an address on the relations between Great Britain and Canada and the United States. So far as known that will be the only formal address made by the Secretary of State during his visit to Canada. Although Secretary Root has visited

Canada before, it is said he first made the acquaintance of Earl Gray during the latter's visit to the United States last spring when they met at a banquet in New York city. It is stated that the Secretary's present visit to Ottawa is purely social. The visit will undoubtedly result, however, in a better understanding between the repre-sentatives of the United States and the Dominion governments in regard to several important pending questions. Secretary Root and party will probably not return to this city before Monday, Jan-

# PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

Selections Sent to the Senate for Confirmation.

The President today sent to the Senat the following nominations: Surveyor of customs for the port of Springfield, Mass.-Henry L. Hines. Secretary of the legation at La Paz, Boivia-William H. Buckler, Maryland.

California-S. G. Berger, Ontario; P. J. Elliott, Sausalito; C. C. Ortega, Sonora; Nora Buchanan, Black Diamond. Connecticut-T. F. Higgins, Terryville. New York-W. B. Ashmead, Jamaica; H.

W. Vedder, Waterford. Pennsylvania-J. G. Lloyd, Ebensburg; J. G. McCamant, Tyrone; S. R. McMorran, As-

Rhode Island-C. S. Robinson, Lonsdale. Idaho-O. J. Butler, Harrison; Olof Olson

Illinois—H. M. Martin, Shelbyville.
Indiana—J. S. Glenn, Huntington; S. S.
Watson, Winchester; W. Bradfute, Bloom-Indian Territory-W. S. Browning, Wee

ootka. Iowa-S. J. Robertson, Fort Dodge. Kentucky-Offa A. Stump, Pikeville. Minnesota-J. ... Grady, Cass Lake; C. E.

Minnesota—J. L. Grady, Cass Lake, C. E. Fuller, St. James.
Nebraska—I. E. Tash, Alliance; W. A. Needham, Bloomfield; L. Van Voorhis Crawford; D. Swanson, Fremont. Virginia-H. Libbey, Hampton.

# TELEPHONE RATES.

#### Resolution for an Examination Into Their Reasonableness. Representative Wiley of New Jersey today

introduced a resolution instructing the House committee on the District of Columbia "to make an examination into the rate charged for the telephone service in the District and the efficiency of said service and report at an early date whether the rate is fair and just and the service maintained in an efficient manner.

"The committee is fully empowered to send for persons and papers, to compel the attendance of witnesses, to administer oaths, to take testimony," etc.

Representative Wiley made a statement on the floor of the House yesterday in an swer to Representative Burleson's criticism of the District committee that telephone rates would be attended to in the near fu-ture, probably next District day. This is probably a trifle aerly to expect any action, and the Wiley resolution was not taken up at today's meeting of the committee, and probably will not be considered until a from today. An investigation would take several days, at the least, and it is very mprobable that any action could be had within two weeks, when the next District day will come along. Mr. Wiley is hopeful, however, that before one season ends he will manage to secure a reduction in what lieves are at present excessive rates in

## SMOKELESS POWDER PATENTS. The Government in the Hands of a Monopoly.

the District.

Smokeless powder patents were again under discussion yesterday in the House while the fortifications appropriation bill was under consideration.

Mr. Gaines of Tennessee told how Prof. Monroe had patented the smokeless process, having discovered it when he was filling the chair of chemistry at the Naval Academy, and also said a patent was taken out by John B. Barnadou, while Barnadou was a commissioned officer in the navy. Barnardou is still in the service.

Mr. Gaines quoted the Supreme Court decision in the Gill and Solomon case that a patent taken out by an officer for a discovery made by him in the line of duty belongs to the government. Mr. Monroe, he stated, had turned over his patent to the United States, and yet it was today in the hands of a great powder monopoly "and the government is in the throes of that monopoly," but so far as he could find out Mr. Barnardou had not turned his patent over to the government.

# Card Index of Wills.

Senator Gallinger gave notice of an amendment to the District appropriation bill today appropriating \$3,000 for the purpose of completing a card index of wills filed from 1801 to the present time and for transcribing other indexes of the register

Weather.

tonight and tomorrow.

Snow or rain and warmen

Effect of Mr. Blackburn'so

Brownsville Resolution.

AGAIN STIRRED UP

RIGHTS OF THE EXECUTIVE

Mr. Foraker Opposes the Proposed Disclaimer.

CHAMPIONS THE ENLISTED MEN

Declares That They Should Be Confronted With Accusers and Given Fair Trial.

The hope generaly expressed last night that a vote might soon be secured in the Senate on the Foraber resolution bearing on the Brownsville riot received another shock immediately after the senate convened today. It was administered by Senator Blackburn, who, when the resolution was laid before the Senate, offered an amendment expressly disclaiming any in-tention to "question or deny the legal right of the President to discharge with-

out honor enlisted men of the army of the United States." Mr. Foraker, who had taken the floor to finish the speech begun yesterday, imme-diately assumed a defensive position, saying that he certainly should oppose the amendment. He had, he said, supposed the compromise resolution presented by himself yesterday was satisfactory, and he contended that the consideration of the he contended that the consideration of the question of the power of the President should be postponed until after the investigation. He had not intended, he added, to discuss the question of power, but the amendment seemed to make it necessary for him to go into that subject, which he proceeded to do.

Source of Authority.

Mr. Foraker said he had been contending, and was still of that opinion, that the President was supreme as commander-inchief to command, but could make regulations only according to law enacted by Congress. He reviewed the positions taken by Senators Knox, Spooner and Lodge. It was a surprise to him that the Massachusetts senator, above all senators, should have taken the position that the framers of the Constitution had the British system in mind when they wrote that instrument. He should have had the tea party and Bunker Hill in mind. Mr. Lodge had taken the position said Mr. Foraker, that the the position, said Mr. Foraker, that the President was given the same power as commander-in-chief as the King of Eng-land. He quoted Alexander Hamilton in

opposition to this view.
"Hamilton held," he explained, "that were not only trying to escape from kingly power, but from the assumption of any unwritten power. The framers of the Con-stitution knew the danger of leaving any-

thing to be inferred." Right to Court-Martial.

Senator Foraker contended that if the President, without regard to the state of the facts, can discharge without honor he can discharge without honor in the absence of all facts. A discharge without honor is limited necessarily because of the construction which must be put on the other ar-ticles of war. When a man is charged with crime and denies it he has a right to trial by court-martial. There is no power any-where to dismiss him before trial if he pro-

tests his innocence. Senator Foraker hotly contended that the President has not the right to indict a soldier by order, try him by order, convict him by order and dismiss him by order. No such right exists anywhere. He said that the spirit of our institutions is that every man somewhere, sometime, must have his day in court. Taking up a copy of the Bible, Senator Foraker read from the chapter in the Acts describing the Apostle Paul before Agrippa, when a demand was made for his life and reply was given that it was not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die until he had faced his accusers and heard the charge against him. Senator Foraker declared that this same principle had been the law of civi-lized nations for all time. Is it possible, he asked, that we in this twentleth century and with our boasted civilization are board the Romans of 2,000 years ago? He replied to the suggestion that the provision of the Constitution guaranteeing to every man his life and liberty did not apply to the army and navy; that Congress provided the enlisted man of the army with the right to trial by court-martial. He asserted that the institutions of this country do not allow an enlisted man to be branded as a

criminal without trial. All these enlisted men, he said, claim to have a defense. He did not know whether they had or not. That remained to be seen. He was confining himself to the great question of constitutional power on one side and constitutional right on the other. He was not to be thrown off from these broad and vital questions into a dis-

#### cussion of the race question. The Accusations.

Referring to Senator Spooner's assertion that these dismissed men had not been technically charged with anything by anybody, Senator Foraker said that he could refute that contention in a few words. Who was it that arraigned these men before the world? It was Gen. Garlington, Maj. Bloxsom, the President of the United States and the Secretary of War. They said that some of these men had committed murder, that some had committed perjury and that all had probably committed

nisprison of felony. The President had told of the savagery of these men, had called them midnight assassins. All these terms, said Senator Foraker, are justifiable if proven. He did not know whether they could be proven or not, but there is no doubt that they have been charged against the men. Dis-missal from the army is not adequate punishment for murder; it is severe punishment, however, to the men who may be

Senator Foraker declared that one purpose of the proposed investigation is to give these men an opportunity to show that they are not guilty of these crimes. It was a duty owing to the men. The investigation ought to be held on the President's account as well, to the end that in an investigation, properly conducted, he may be vindicated if the testimony admay be vindicated, if the testimony ad-duced would have that effect.

Senator Nelson called attention to the fact that nothing in the evidence thus far submitted sustained the President's charge that there had been misprision of

# The Athens, Ohio, Case.

Senator Foraker thanked him for the sug-

gestion and reiterated the point made by the senator. He referred to the case of the regiment of government troops at Athens, Ohio, who had shot up the town, and to whose defense the Secretary of War summoned the legal machinery of the government. Senator Foraker thought that it was perfectly justifiable to provide means for defending the soldiers, as those enlisted men were in a measure the wards of the nation and had to be looked out for. Sen-ator Culberson pointed out that in the Brownsville case the Secretary of War had asked the Attorney General to direct the district attorney to see that the men had Senator Foraker went on to contend that

HARBOR STREET, KINGSTON.

on, is delivered by carriers, on their own account, ithin the city at 60 cents per month; without the inday morning edition at 44 cents per month.

By mail, postage prepaid: Sunday included, one menth, 60 cents. Senday excepted, one menth, 50 cents. lay Star, one year, \$1.00.

HOLDS FULL SWAY

Horror and Havoc.

Homeless Amid Great Suffering

ready discovered in the few buildings which have been examined. The shore of the harbor of the doomed

fear lest the city sink into the sea. LONDON, January 17.-The Evening respondent dated Holland Bay, thirty miles did the greatest damage. The whole city at the hotel till next morning."

capital is sinking, and there is grave

prominent physicians, and Capt. T. Constantine, local superintendent for the Royal roughly, by Fleet street on the east, West taking homeless people to Port An enio for shelter. Several vessels also are engaged

Picture of Horror. BUFFALO, N. Y., January 17 .- The Express this morning publishes the following: "The following cable dispatch came tion at Bull bay, outside of Kingston. The dispatch no doubt was filed before the dis-

"Sir Alfred Jones says natives will work Panama, take places coolie labor, India. years ago, pronounced him the greatest of

'Asylum destroyed. Insane at large.